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Whose cops are the tops? It's no Charlotte ruse

Cheers and jeers greet magazine's 12-agency ranking

After a widely circulated regional magazine recently ranked what it said were the top 12 big-city police departments in the South, agencies near the top of the list have reacted with unabashed joy at their new status, while those nearer to the bottom are less than pleased with the unflattering portrayals of their police departments.

The 12 agencies were appraised in the November issue of *Southpoint* magazine in an article by contributing editor Mary C. Bounds. The article said that the agencies were rated after an examination of criteria that included an agency's officer-to-population ratio, budget, training requirements, staffing and "two dozen other criteria."

Other "more subjective" areas examined by Bounds included "reputation, leadership, political environment and interaction with the community." Bounds visited several of the departments to gather research for the article, titled "Good Cops, Bad Cops."

The magazine rated the Charlotte, N.C., Police Department as the top agency in its list, followed by agencies in Dallas; Houston; Orlando, Fla.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Louisville, Ky.; Jackson, Miss.; Miami; Atlanta; and New Orleans.

Not included in the ranking, for unexplained reasons, were such big-city Southern departments as those in Birmingham, Ala.; Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Fla.; San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso and Austin, Tex.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.

What a Good Agency Should Be

The article said the 975-officer Charlotte Police Department "is everything a good department should be," noting the educational levels and pay scales of its officers, its aggressive and thorough internal affairs department, and its community-relations program.

It also offered specific praise for Chief Sam Killman and his senior offi-

cer program, in which officers who take college courses, participate in community service or enroll in special training are rewarded with salaries 30 percent higher than that given to an officer who does not have a college degree and is not in the program. Charlotte also rotates its officers back to the streets for a year of patrol after they have spent five years in special units.

Killman said he was proud the department topped the list, but deferred credit "to the people who make up" the agency.

"It's the people who make up that organization and what they've done over the years to work in their own communities to deserve that type of a reputation," said Killman during a LEN interview.

"I think that's what happened here in Charlotte. Our department has, historically, been in tune with the community, been willing to be forward-thinking, to be innovative, to try new things and if they don't work, we'll go on and try something else."

A Qualified Second Place

The magazine said the Dallas police force was ranked second "only because it has reduced the number of citizens killed by police." In 1988, considered a watershed year in the troubles of the Dallas police, its officers were involved in 23 shootings, resulting in seven deaths. So far this year, there have been 14 officer-involved shootings and five deaths, according to Ed Spencer, a department spokesman.

Spencer told LEN the department was pleased with its rank on the list, and with the magazine's mention of the department's competitive salary scale, its technological know-how, and the educational levels of its 2,381 officers, many of whom have an average of over 100 hours of college. He added, though, that police officials were puzzled by the magazine's apparent disclaimer concerning police shootings.

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Drugged-driver spotting gains as police technique

A method pioneered by a veteran Los Angeles police officer for determining whether a motorist is driving under the influence of drugs is gaining widespread acceptance, with police officers in at least a half-dozen states now undergoing training to become drug recognition experts (DRE's).

The technique, when coupled with toxicological tests, is said to offer an accuracy rate of well over 90 percent, and officers who are particularly adept at using the technique are generally able to narrow down what types of drugs an individual has used.

A Growing Phenomenon

The drug recognition program, developed in the early 1970's by Sgt. Richard Studdard, is being used in parts of Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Texas, Utah and Virginia, and it is expected that more police officers throughout the country will be trained in its use as concern about a growing phenomenon, the drugged driver, increases.

In New York, the State Police has been training officers as DRE's since February 1988, and now boasts an 89-percent accuracy rate, said Sgt. Thomas Winterstein of the agency's Traffic Division. Winterstein said that 32 state troopers have been trained as DRE's.

"Our accuracy has been as good as, if not better than Los Angeles," added State Police Lt. John O'Neill. "It is an effective program as far as we're concerned and we're going to continue to train people in it."

Paying Off in Conviction

Other law enforcement agencies that have adopted the drug recognition program have seen conviction rates of drugged drivers rise markedly. In Los Angeles, where about 270 officers have been trained in the technique, the conviction rate is 97 percent. In Virginia Beach, Va., convictions of drugged drivers doubled.

According to Sgt. Thomas E. Page, assistant training coordinator of the LAPD's Drug Recognition Expert Projects Unit, the program builds on procedures generally used during a standardized field sobriety test.

"What we look for is the person's degree of impairment, as well as type of impairment, consistent with what we know about alcohol. If it's not consistent with the alcohol level, then we start looking for other reasons that can cause impairment," such as medical conditions and drugs prescribed for them, said Page in a LEN interview.

"It's very, very important early in the contact with the person to make a determination: Are they suffering from

some imminent medical condition? Are they just a low-tolerance drinker, for instance? Or are there other drugs that are actually causing the impairment?" Page said.

The suspect is brought into a stationhouse and once the medical reasons for impairment are ruled out, the task of the DRE — usually an officer who is already well-schooled in the use of field sobriety tests — begins. The DRE interviews the arresting officer and tries to ascertain a variety of information about the suspect and the circumstances of his arrest in order to determine whether there is cause to believe that the suspect is drug-impaired. These questions, which pertain to the suspect's appearance, actions, speech patterns, condition of his vehicle and others, can help the DRE to zero in on possible drug usage.

The Eyes Have It

The DRE also interviews the suspect and administers simple tests similar to those used to determine whether a person is driving under the influence of alcohol. Psychomotor skills are measured, said Page, "because we're looking not just at how balanced they are, how coordinated they are, but how they are able to follow instructions. We look for whether their ability to divide

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Eugene sheds Blood:

School bars gang youth

In a move designed to keep gang activity out of public schools, a Lane County, Ore., Circuit Court judge issued an injunction Nov. 9 that bars an alleged member of the Bloods youth gang from attending schools in Eugene because school officials believed that the youth's presence "would cause a disruption to the school" and pose a "risk to the welfare of other students."

Judge Edwin E. Allen signed the order prohibiting 18-year-old Robbie Robinson from attending Eugene schools after school officials presented

evidence that Robinson was affiliated with the Portland chapter of the Los Angeles-based Bloods. The Bloods have been a target of a massive anti-gang operation in Los Angeles and have reportedly spread their activities, which include the distribution of crack cocaine, to other cities in the West and Northwest in recent years.

The injunction says that the Eugene School District will provide education to Robinson as long as the "program does not require the personal contact with the defendant by any school employee" or students in the district. It also requires Robinson, who has reportedly returned to his hometown of Portland, to re-establish residency in Eugene in order to receive educational accommodations in the district, according to Circuit Court spokeswoman Shari Reber.

Robinson needed only two courses to graduate when he moved with friends from Portland to Eugene and enrolled at South Eugene High School on Oct. 23. He attended classes for the first time on Oct. 23, but was suspended Oct. 25 after school officials received information from Portland police that he was a member of the Bloods. Robinson and a group of friends were arrested on shoplifting charges Oct. 24 at a convenience store in nearby Springfield.

David Piercy, a spokesman for the school district, told LEN that the school's inquiries into Robinson's alleged activities in Portland showed a pattern of violence that included involvement in drive-by shootings and causing disruptions in school, which resulted in his expulsion.

"There was a suggestion that we may want to consider very carefully his enrollment," Piercy said, and Robinson was suspended as school officials met to confer on his status.

After a thorough review of Portland police and school records pertaining to Robinson, the board voted to seek an injunction against his attending Eugene schools.

"Some people believe that we made the decision because of his gang membership and because he wore 'colors' to school, but our major reason was his pattern of violent behavior," Piercy said.

Piercy added that there have been recent concerns in Eugene that gangs would set up shop there, because of the area's lucrative methamphetamine trade and its proximity to Interstate 5, which links Los Angeles with major cities up and down the West Coast.

"We certainly want to do everything we can to keep gang activity out of the schools and so we're taking a strong stand on activity that we see that may appear to be drug-related or gang-related on the campus," Piercy said. "We're very concerned about that. On the other hand, we have to be very, very careful about individual rights."

Robinson, who did not appear in court for the judge's decision, had not contested the injunction at press time. If he elects to do so, the case will be closely monitored by the Southern Oregon chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

David Fidaneque, the chapter's director, said their is lingering concern "about what the district did and how it did it."

"I certainly think there's an open question as to whether the mechanics they chose were constitutional," said Fidaneque. "There's a lot of hysteria about gangs, a good deal of it justified by what happened in other places. But our constitutional guarantees don't disappear when people get hysterical."

What They Are Saying:

"We couldn't take any prisoners. We had an option of doing nothing and watch 'em loot people's property or putting the stick to 'em, and that's what we did."

Charleston, S.C., Police Chief Reuben Greenberg, on one aspect of the law enforcement response to Hurricane Hugo. (6:4)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Seizures of crack by state drug agents jumped 166 percent during 1988-89 compared to 1987-88. Officials say that 154 pounds of cocaine and 365 pounds of marijuana were also seized.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — On Dec. 6, the City Council passed a law that gives renewed emphasis and stiffer penalties to bias-related crimes. Under the ordinance, hate crime will be tried as a separate charge, with fines one-and-one-half times more than usual for conviction.

MAINE — A new \$1.3-million State Police headquarters opened in Gray on Dec. 4. Officials say the facility will allow officers from the southern part of the state — formerly based in Scarborough — to provide better service in rural areas.

MARYLAND — A black government workers' group has sent a letter to the General Assembly's Black Caucus, asking its members to probe charges of racism in the Annapolis Police Department. The state prosecutor's office has said it found no evidence of bias.

False alarms from business security systems have fallen 23 percent this year, according to Baltimore County police officials, who attribute the decrease to a new law that fines business \$500 if false alarms occur three times in 30 days or eight times a year.

Twelve drug-sniffing dogs were assigned key roles in the State Police's SNIF (Special Narcotic Interdiction Focus) that began Dec. 10. The effort is aimed at apprehending drug offenders during traffic stops.

MASSACHUSETTS — Gov. Michael Dukakis signed legislation Dec. 9 banning the possession and sale of military assault-type weapons or other firearms that can shoot 10 or more rounds without reloading.

Under a new anti-drug policy that went into effect Dec. 11, New Bedford Police Chief Richard Benoit can demand urine samples from officers he suspects are using drugs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — State Reps. Michael Weddle and Jeffrey Woods have called on the Manchester Union Leader newspaper to stop its drug tipster campaign, saying it violates privacy and may encourage vigilantes.

State troopers Gary Parker and Joseph Gearty were killed Nov. 29 in a truck-cruiser crash. The prisoner the troopers were transporting at the time, Brian Goodwin, was also killed. Truck driver Richard Bilodeau of Canada was arraigned on manslaughter charges stemming from the incident.

NEW YORK — A State Supreme Court justice upheld the New York City Police Department's right to conduct random drug testing on its 27,000 officers on Dec. 15. Justice Francis N. Percora lifted the temporary injunction issued in September barring the tests, which were challenged by the Sergeants' Be-

nevolent Association. Percora said that "drug users within the ranks would endanger lives of police officers themselves, who depend upon fellow officers to back them up."

QUEENS, N.Y. — Drug trafficker Howard (Pappy) Mason was convicted Dec. 11 of ordering the execution-style slaying of Police Officer Edward Byrne and running a multimillion-dollar crack empire. He is the fifth and final person to be convicted of Byrne's February 1988 murder, which became a metaphor for the war on drugs.

PENNSYLVANIA — The Pennsylvania Supreme Court recommended that the state name a 12-judge special court to hear only felony drug cases in Philadelphia in order to eliminate a 12,000-case backlog.

RHODE ISLAND — Hispanic youths in Pawtucket, Central Falls and Providence will be the focus of a three-year program aimed at reducing drug abuse. The program, paid for with a \$467,788 Federal grant, will be promoted by Hispanic social service agencies.

State Police Col. Walter Stone, 78, and Maj. Lionel Benjamin, 54, have announced that they will retire in September.

Southeast

GEORGIA — Construction began early this month on a 1,000-bed "boot camp"-style prison near Soperton, as part of the state's plan to add 8,000 beds to the prison system.

The State Division of Forensic Sciences has estimated that a new state-of-the-art crime lab proposed for construction near Moultrie will cost \$1.6 million. The new lab will replace a regional lab that now serves 27 counties.

A man acquitted of rape in October by a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., jury who believed the woman accusing him "asked for it" by wearing a white lace miniskirt has been sentenced to life in prison for raping and kidnaping a Decatur, Ga., woman.

State Patrol officers began checks on cars with tinted windows under a new law in effect this month that allows fines of up to \$1,000 if a car's windows are too dark. Police say that dark windows put officers in danger because they can't see whether passengers are armed.

LOUISIANA — A Lake Charles court ruled in mid-December that personnel records of Evangeline Parish Sheriff Floyd Solieu's office must be open to the public. Solieu was arraigned Dec. 7 on charges of mail fraud and misuse of public funds resulting from accusations that he hired and paid a convicted felon who did no work.

MISSISSIPPI — The Bureau of Narcotics needs a 20-percent pay hike and more benefits for its agents to stop a staff turnover rate of 20 percent to 30 percent, said Deputy Director Steve Mallory. Drug agents' pay ranks near the bottom of the scale for the South-

eastern states, he said.

TENNESSEE — A state committee has authorized spending \$2.5 million for the design and site preparation of a 586-bed prison that will house sex offenders and mentally and physically handicapped inmates. The total cost of the facility will be \$34.5 million.

VIRGINIA — On Dec. 11, a Warren County jury convicted Dennis Eaton, 33, of killing state trooper Jerry Hines and began hearing testimony to decide whether he will spend life in prison or get the death penalty. Eaton faces life terms in three other slayings.

Midwest

INDIANA — Fort Wayne-area law enforcement agents arrested 51 suspected drug offenders in an operation early this month that prosecutor Doug Brown said "put a fairly substantial dent in a substantial drug community."

An Allen County Circuit Court plan that calls for selected felons to report to churches instead of appearing before overworked probation officers is part of a recently announced program in which church members would also help them to obtain jobs and housing.

State and Vandenburg County officials are considering using a vacant Zenith electronics plant to house non-violent prisoners. The cost to convert the plant is estimated at \$1 million.

ILLINOIS — Former Clinton County Sheriff Gerald Dall, 51, was convicted of home invasion and aggravated criminal sexual assault charges stemming from a 1988 attack on his ex-wife. Dall could get 30 years in jail.

WEST VIRGINIA — Two Fairmont scrap metal companies have been fined \$250 after pleading no contest to charges of failing to check the ownership of metal and getting photo identification of the sellers. Police say the action is part of an effort aimed at preventing the sale of stolen metals taken from railroads, utilities and homes by thieves.

Several dozen residents of Huntington have donated \$5 each to sponsor the city's four-horse mounted police squad. Newspapers had reported that only out-of-town horse lovers responded to an appeal by the Police Department to aid in the horses' upkeep, but a police officer maintained that the problem was due to the residents' not knowing how to get involved in the program to save the mounted unit.

IOWA — Milford police officer Clark Reekers has been named to succeed Wayne Fitchett as chief and will begin his duties on Jan. 2. Fitchett resigned after being accused of sexually assaulting a 15-year-old girl.

KANSAS — Daniel Davis, 28, was ordered early this month to provide

saliva specimens for AIDS testing after he spit on Parsons police officers during a traffic stop on Nov. 5. Davis, who claims to be infected with the virus said to cause AIDS, is charged with two felony counts of aggravated battery.

MINNESOTA — The Lao Family Community has requested Federal and state investigations into a fatal shooting incident involving an Inver Grove Heights police officer. A grand jury earlier had decided not to charge Officer Kenneth Murphy, who reportedly shot two 13-year-olds who were fleeing in a stolen car on Nov. 15.

MISSOURI — A fraternity committee at the University of Missouri-Columbia has approved the use of off-duty police and security guards to check the drinking ages of fraternity partygoers and ensure that the serving of alcohol ends at 1:30 A.M. The action was taken in response to a rash of post-party rape complaints.

MONTANA — For the second year in a row, the state's highway death rate is at a record low, with 2.2 people killed during 1989 for every 100 million miles driven. The 1988 rate was 2.4 highway deaths. Officials say lower speed limits, tougher enforcement and more awareness of drunken driving laws, and the enactment of a mandatory seat belt law in 1987 are the reasons for the decline.

A Hamilton judge ordered the arrest of former state crime lab director Dr. Larry Godfrey, who reportedly demanded \$4,800 in advance payment to testify in a criminal trial on a case in which he performed forensic exams. Godfrey was suspended in February and later quit his post.

Delbert "Bud" Biddle was appointed as Flathead County undersheriff, replacing Gary Franklin, who resigned in October for improperly receiving double pay from the county and a private firm.

Fergus County Undersheriff Bob Brown pleaded guilty to stealing newspapers to sell at his family's store, but some Lewistown residents reportedly voiced concern over his "light sentence." Reports say Brown can keep his job and will not have a criminal record.

NORTH DAKOTA — Divide County Sheriff Blaine Strong, 45, said he will retire Dec. 31 and move to Minnesota. Strong cited job stress as the reason for giving up the post he has held for almost nine years.

WYOMING — Gov. Mike J. Sullivan proposed drug-free zones at schools and stiffer penalties for drug offenders in mid-December, in a move said by Attorney General Joe Meyer to be aimed at preventing the state from becoming a "safe zone" for drug dealers because of lax laws.

PLAINS STATES

NEW MEXICO — Traffic deaths were at a 20-year low in 1989, thanks to

stepped-up enforcement efforts, more high-visibility patrols and an increase in the numbers of older motorists, officials said. But the state still ranks second in the United States with 32.3 deaths per 100,000 people, down from 37.9 deaths in 1987.

Increased patrols and enforcement have reduced the numbers of illegally cut Christmas trees this year, but forestry agents say tree rustling is still a serious problem.

TEXAS — Two Houston police officers were shot during the weekend of Dec. 8-10 in unrelated incidents. Officer John Mendell was shot while off-duty with his girlfriend on Dec. 10; Officer James Charles Boswell was shot during a traffic stop on Dec. 9.

An extra 20 to 30 National Guardsmen will be added to a 100-member detachment assisting anti-drug efforts on the Texas-Mexico border and in the Port of Houston. The program may also be expanded to international airports in Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, officials said.

UTAH — Sandy Police Chief Larry Lunnen plans to resign, but will stay on until a replacement is found. Mayor-elect Larry Smith said, "We had some differences as to how a police department ought to be operated. He agreed to step down."

Far West

NEVADA — No arrests were made after a sting and raid by Las Vegas police at the Sherman Gardens housing project, following reports that black gangs harassed white families who tried to move into the complex. Police surveillance of the project is continuing.

Las Vegas Metro Police tell city officials they need \$800,000 to cover a budget shortfall, citing the higher costs of protest patrols, insurance rates and lower turnover rates.

OREGON — Nearly 100 inmates will be transferred out of state prisons to serve time in private prisons in Texas and New Mexico. The prisoner transfers will occur late this month as part of the effort to ease overcrowded prison conditions.

Attorney General David Frohnmayer said he will look into charges that police are stopping and questioning black youths without cause as part of an effort to curb violent gang activity. Black leaders have cited such incidents in Salem, Eugene and Corvallis.

WASHINGTON — Aspiring Spokane County Sheriff's Deputy Kellee Bunch, 28, won an appeal to the county Civil Service board Dec. 13, in which she claimed the physical fitness test she failed was biased against women. Bunch is now ranked 12th on the eligibility list.

Mobile drug labs are nothing to meth around with

Cookers try to beat police pressure by turning vans into drug factories

Criminals involved in the production of methamphetamine — "speed cookers," as they are known in the trade — are trying to dodge increasing pressure from law enforcement by taking their production facilities on the road in vans, recreational vehicles and similar conveyances, a practice that police say is extremely dangerous not only for the producers, but for any law enforcement personnel who might happen to pull them over.

Drug enforcement agents in the western United States, where the phenomenon of "mobile meth labs" is said to be fairly uncommon but not at all new, say the use of vehicles as rolling narcotics factories — or simply to transport the precursor chemicals needed to make the drugs — is so fraught with danger that officers who encounter such vehicles should call for back-up from personnel who are specially trained in the dismantling of clandestine labs and who possess the equipment and know-how to handle the chemicals, many of them toxic.

Some "cookers" may take to the road when pressure is put on by drug enforcement agents in the areas where their labs are located. John Weaver, an agent with the Spokane, Wash., Regional Drug Task Force, said the agency had come across clandestine labs set up in two one-ton vans that were probably used by the cookers because they don't "take so long to dismantle and [the cookers] can be on their way."

A Sacramento, Calif.-based investigator with the California Highway Patrol, who asked not to be identified, said that mobile meth labs "are fairly common out here. That's one of the ways they're getting away with it."

"The field lab usually gets detected fairly quickly because of odors and other indicators," the investigator said. "So they've gone the mobile route. They can pick up and move from one place

to another."

"Mobile bombs" is how Ron Hollingshead, a Colorado-based spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, described vehicles used to produce narcotics or transport raw materials.

Hollingshead told LEN that Winnebagos have been commandeered by some enterprising speed cookers. While they are used mostly for transport-

and chemicals, could have made a small crater," Hollingshead said, and turned the Winnebago into "shrapnel."

Officials agree that the best way to deal with narcotics labs of any kind is for the first-response officers to contact the DEA or a state or regional task force that can provide the expertise needed for dismantling labs and handling the chemicals involved.

"Most do contact DEA because it's getting to be an expert in handling the danger" associated with labs, Hollingshead said.

Lieut. M.E. Remington of the Colorado State Patrol said that agency's officers have been instructed that once they suspect a stopped vehicle is a speed lab or is used for ferrying precursor chemicals, they should "hail off and get somebody in there that knows what they're doing as far as dismantling [the lab] or handling the chemicals."

"They're very, very dangerous," said Remington. "There's danger from fires or explosion, corrosion, toxicity, anything you can think of, anything imaginable."

"The problem with trying to cook and drive at the same time is you get explosions sometimes. So it gets a little dangerous because you have stuff that will spill and slop," said Sgt. Mike Matlick of the Washington State Patrol, although he added that the state's clandestine lab problem stems more often from stationary labs in motel rooms and residences.

But in Washington, where methamphetamine production has become a leading cottage industry, the same rules apply.

"What we've tried to educate [agencies] in is not sending their people inside, but to secure the scene and call the State Police because we are providing a service free of charge to come out and process these labs," said Matlick.

"The problem with trying to cook and drive at the same time is you get explosions sometimes. So it gets a little dangerous."

ing raw materials, he said, they are nonetheless dangerous because an accident involving the vehicle could touch off an explosion or the release of toxic fumes.

Hollingshead noted another potential hazard for law enforcement agents: Some "speed cookers" rig their vehicles with deadly, explosive booby-traps. Hollingshead recalled one such vehicle whose owner had rigged it with 10 sticks of dynamite, with a 10-second-delay trigger.

"Ten sticks of dynamite, with all of that ether

Worth their weight in gold:

New technique lifts once-tricky fingerprints

A scientist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico has developed a fingerprint identification method said to be capable of picking up protein traces left by fingerprints on surfaces that usually defy the efforts of specialists, such as adhesive tapes, cartridge casings, plastic bags and paper items.

Dr. George C. Saunders, a molecular biologist, said he was approached by the Secret Service about a year ago to develop a fingerprint method.

"I hadn't thought much about it at all," said Saunders. "I knew some techniques in the [molecular biology] field that were applicable, that I thought would work, and it turned out that they did."

Saunders told LEN that the chemical solution process — known by the scientific name of "multi-metal deposition technique for latent print development" — utilizes a gold colloid solution into which the object is first dipped.

"At the proper pH, [the gold colloid] combine with proteins — and that's the basis of the whole assay," Saunders said.

After rinsing in distilled water, the article is then placed in a silver solution, which "amplifies every spot on the article where gold is bound — the silver drops out around the gold." The object is rinsed once again, and after drying, a photo-like image of the print can be observed.

This sort of staining technique has been used for other purposes "for years," said Saunders, but this is the first time it has been applied to fingerprint identification. It was first used successfully in a criminal case in March when it led to the arrest of a criminal suspect whose

palm prints were developed from a blank government check that had been stolen from a military installation in Pennsylvania. The Secret Service and the FBI are now using the process on a regular basis.

While the technique is still in the "experimental phase," according to the Secret Service's Don Seifert, "it is what we would consider a substantial find in that it does work on porous as well as nonporous items."

"We're very well pleased with it, and it's getting to the point where everyone is comfortable processing with it," Seifert added.

"It's a viable resource, something worth exploring," he noted. "We're going after it pretty ferociously. Most of our examiners are using the process whenever it's necessary to use it."

"We're still optimizing it for different things, such as how much gold to use for each substrate," said Saunders,

Seifert said that those using the process on nonporous materials must be careful not to brush the item against anything else or risk losing the prints, which need to be photographed on such surfaces. Prints left on porous surfaces tend to be more permanent, he said.

The process also has its limitations on objects with "animal signing" — items manufactured with or which contain animal-based materials, such as currency, linen or leather.

Seifert said Secret Service agents will usually try ninhydrin and super glue-fuming techniques before resorting to Saunderson's staining method. "For

some reason," he said, "we don't yet know why, whenever someone uses zinc chloride after ninhydrin, we're not getting prints or good results when using the multimetal [process]."

Nevertheless, the process gives the Secret Service "another line of attack on fingerprints," Seifert said.

"It's a viable resource, something worth exploring," he noted. "We're going after it pretty ferociously. Most of our examiners are using the process whenever it's necessary to use it."

"We're still optimizing it for different things, such as how much gold to use for each substrate," said Saunders,

who added that the process's main advantage is that "it works on any surface, no matter what color."

"It works better than anything else on adhesive tapes," he said, and is much more sensitive than the ninhydrin technique, the most common method of identifying prints from paper.

Saunders said his technique is neither difficult nor expensive — the solutions can be used more than once — but he advises investigators to use the "more simple" fingerprint identification methods such as ninhydrin or super glue first because the solutions used in his technique need to be closely monitored.

Major crime still rising in '89, FBI reports; murder & assault up, rape & burglary down

The nation's crime rate is continuing to rise, according to Uniform Crime Reporting statistics for the first six months of 1989, released by the FBI on Nov. 12. The latest figures show a 3-percent overall rise in serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies, fueled by increases in the rates of violent and property crimes of 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

The FBI said robbery showed the greatest increase in the violent crime category, 7 percent, followed by a 5-percent increase in murder and a 4-percent rise in aggravated assaults. Reports of forcible rape declined by 2 percent.

Motor-vehicle thefts continue to account for the biggest increase among property crimes, with an 11 percent increase during the first half of 1989. Larceny-thefts rose by 3 percent, the

FBI added, while arsons declined by 4 percent and the burglary rate dropped by 1 percent.

The FBI said all regions of the United States have recorded increases in the crime index total so far this year. Four-percent increases were recorded in the South and West, a 3-percent rise was tallied in the Northeast, and crime rose 2 percent in the Midwest.

Cities with a population of less than 30,000 experienced a 2-percent increase in crime, while cities with populations between 100,000 and 250,000 showed 5-percent increases. Suburban and county law enforcement agencies reported an aggregate 2-percent rise in crime.

The newest figures represent a jump from the 1-percent increases recorded during the first halves of both 1987 and 1988, but are well below the overall 8-

percent increase in Part I crime logged during the first six months of 1988.

Homicide is up in the Southern and Western regions of the United States and also in cities with populations between 500,000 and 1 million. The South reported a 7 percent increase in homicide; the West, 6 percent. A 1-percent rise in the murder rate was recorded in the Northeast, and the Midwest's homicide total rose by 4 percent.

Murders rose by 15 percent in urban areas with populations between 500,000 and 1 million. However, in suburban counties the incidence of murder declined by 6 percent, the report noted.

According to figures compiled from UCR data by USA Today, scores of U.S. cities recorded double-digit increases in overall crime during the first six months of this year. Among those cities are: Bridgeport, Conn., 27.6 per-

cent; Glendale, Ariz., 26.6 percent; Greensboro, N.C., 26 percent; Tempe, Ariz., 24.7 percent; Ontario, Calif., 24.5 percent; Raleigh, N.C., 23.9 percent; and Little Rock, Ark., 21.6 percent.

Cities recording double-digit decreases in their crime indexes include: Portland, Ore., 17.1 percent; Fort Worth, Tex., 13.9 percent; Tulsa, Okla., 13.3 percent; Stamford, Conn., 10.5 percent; and Lubbock, Texas, 10 percent.

Who will it be?

Stay tuned to the second January issue of Law Enforcement News for the unveiling of our 1989 Person of the Year. That, the year in review, and much more, all coming soon.

People and Places

Time, talent, tirelessness

When he's not busy directing the duties of the 125 officers in Pittsburgh's Zone 5, Cmdr. Herman Mitchell can be found applying his time and talents as a volunteer for a variety of causes devoted to the youth and senior citizens of his city, and his unselfish zeal for helping others has brought him numerous awards and a level of prominence not often attained by other public servants.

Mitchell, 58, was recently selected to represent the city of Pittsburgh at an American Institute of Public Service awards ceremony held at the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington. He had already received the institute's Jefferson Medal last year for his public service work, arising from his campaign to prevent the closing of a century-old home for the aged.

The award was the "highlight of my entire life," Mitchell, a 32-year veteran of the Pittsburgh Police Bureau, told LEN in a recent interview.

"You never think you're going to get anything for something that you love to do," he said. "You don't even pay it attention. You just do it. That's what most of the volunteers I've ever met do. They just do it because they want to."

When the Lemington Home for the Aged ran into financial problems shortly after a major expansion of the facility had been completed, Mitchell stepped in to ensure that its 180 residents — most of them poor blacks — were not forced out onto the street.

Mitchell's mother worked at the home as an elocutionist, often reciting poems to the residents, and he has served on its board since 1974. When the home

was threatened with closure, Mitchell acted by revving up a grass-roots fundraising drive aimed at black churches. Eventually, Mitchell single-handedly raised almost \$75,000. With promises of donations from local foundations and businesses, as well as funds from the city and county, Mitchell's efforts helped the home to raise the \$1.5 million needed to stay open.

Mitchell gives tirelessly of his time. He sits on the Parent-Teachers' Association's City Council, which is made up of all PTA organizations in Pittsburgh. He is a board member of Council House Inc., an association devoted to assisting the mentally retarded, and he has served on the Three Rivers Youth Board, a group aimed at helping the city's troubled young people. He is a 12-year veteran of the Allegheny County Drug and Alcoholism Council, which administers alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs in the Pittsburgh area.

Add to that Mitchell's ongoing involvement with the Boy Scouts and a local basketball team for youths in his neighborhood called the Rodmaners.

It's no coincidence that many of the organizations and tasks to which Mitchell devotes his time involve young people.

"I give talks to young people all of the time — that's what I spend most of my time on — to attempt to avoid them from getting involved in drugs and alcohol," he said, adding that he hopes others take action from his example.

"Teenagers are experiencing a great deal of problems in our society today — lack of jobs, lack of proper parental control. There's no guidance, no parental control," Mitchell noted. "If older persons or persons with a little time and experience could just be with those young people it would save a lot of the headaches that we're experiencing today — both drugs and crime."

Mitchell, whose wife, Franzelle, is a high school teacher, manages to find time to spend with his eight children and 14 grandchildren. He says his family has always supported him without complaint in his calling as a volunteer.

"If you're going to be able to say that you've been here, I just know that it's in my heart to help somebody. I tell everybody I talk to that I could nurture and care and keep my own children in a cocoon...but wouldn't that be cruel?"

"They're going to be out here and have to deal with everybody else. If they're not prepared, and other young people aren't prepared, then they'll fall into that trap. That's why I have to give my time to the community," Mitchell said.

Beachfront vacancy

Police Chief Kenneth Glassman of Miami Beach, Fla., will step down Jan. 5 from the position he has held since 1984, but he denies that his resignation has anything to do with the resort city's rising crime rate or the department's loss of a lawsuit filed by a female police officer, as some press reports claimed.

"I had reached the point where I had felt that I had done a lot of the things I wanted to do," Glassman said during a LEN interview. "Frankly, I felt that it was time for me to look at other possibilities or to move on. I need to challenge myself again and I'm leaving an organization that's in pretty good

shape."

Lawyers for Miami police officer William Lozano say they will appeal the manslaughter conviction returned against him on Dec. 7 in connection with the shooting deaths of two black men he claimed had tried to hit him with the motorcycle they were riding.

The guilty verdict in the trial of the 31-year-old Hispanic officer seemed to have neutralized the threat of racial violence in the city. The January incident in which motorcyclist Clement Lloyd, 23, was shot to death, and his passenger, Allan Blanchard, 24, was killed in the resulting crash of the motorcycle, resulted in three days of rioting in the city's predominantly black Overtown section and focused national attention on racial divisions between Miami's black and Hispanic communities.

The riot was the fourth in a series of racial disturbances in Miami during the 1980's set off by city police killings of blacks in Miami, the worst of which was the 1980 Liberty City riot in which several people died and millions of dollars of property damage was reported. Miami police braced for the possibility of violence after the Lozano

verdict, but no unrest was reported.

Lozano showed little emotion as the verdict was read. But his lawyer said he was "astounded" by the decision of the jury — composed of three non-Hispanic whites, two blacks and one Hispanic.

"People have removed themselves from the reality of what it's like to work as a police officer in Miami, particularly in high-crime areas like Overtown," said defense attorney Roy Black.

Lozano Raps Fairness of Trial

At a later news conference, the Colombian-born Lozano, fighting back tears, said, "I wasn't given a fair trial from the beginning. I am going to keep fighting for my job, for justice."

John Hogan, the deputy state's attorney who prosecuted the case, said the verdict showed that the criminal justice system works "regardless of what a defendant does for a living."

Lozano is free on \$10,000 bond, but he was formally dismissed from his job after the verdict was read. He could get up to 45 years in prison on the two manslaughter counts when he is sentenced Jan. 24 by Dade County Circuit Court Judge John Farina.

The verdict ended a seven-week trial in which Lozano testified in his own

defense, saying he had fired a single shot in self-defense because he believed that Lloyd was going to run him down with the motorcycle. Lloyd was being chased by another cruiser at the time of the Jan. 16 incident.

Unprecedented security measures were put in place by city officials fearing a relapse of civil unrest. A "rumor control hotline" was opened by the Miami and Metro-Dade police departments, and special police commands were setup in Overtown, Liberty City and Coconut Grove. Miami police officers worked 12-hour shifts, and Judge Farina delayed the scheduled reading of the verdict for two hours while extra officers were deployed.

Although several militant black organizations criticized prosecutors for not pursuing murder charges and lambasted Farina for allowing Lozano to post bail, the reaction in the city's minority community was said to be celebratory.

"It just shows that our system works if people will give it a chance to work and that there are other ways of impacting the system than through violence," said Willie Sims, a black community leader.

prior to Duffy's surprise announcement.

Duffy fired blast after verbal blast during the news conference, with the Times getting the brunt of his barrage. Of the newspaper, he said: "I don't trust them to protect me" from incursions into his private life.

"The Los Angeles Times has been able to accomplish what the [San Diego] Union-Tribune and a couple of other media could not. They got close enough to what really counts in my life to drive me from office," Duffy charged. "The power of the media in this country is awesome, and is a threat to every American."

"I have therefore decided unequivocally and irrevocably that I will not be a candidate for re-election," he said.

The editor of the paper's San Diego edition, Dale Fetherling, denied that the newspaper was engaged in a campaign to drive Duffy from office, and said the Times "was merely asking questions and trying to report the news."

But Duffy countered: "They don't like me because I fulfill the office of Sheriff the way the [county] charter says. I don't court them, and I simply don't kiss their butts. I'll leave this office with my principles intact."

Duffy and his department had faced criticisms and allegations in recent years, including allegations of jail overcrowding and harassment of prisoners by deputies, which led to a San Diego County grand jury report criticizing his management style. Duffy reportedly had tight control over who in the county received gun permits, and there were allegations that he was friendly to organized crime, which led to his resignation from a Presidential commission on organized crime in the early 1980's.

Miami cop vows appeal of shooting conviction

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You have their word on it:

New recantation by LA jail informant

Some jailbirds are singing in Los Angeles, but not all of their tunes have been music to the ears of prosecutors or police.

For the second time in little more than a year, a veteran jailhouse informant whose testimony sent three men to prison for life is now telling private investigators that he lied at their murder trials at the behest of police, the Los Angeles Times reported Nov. 5.

Stephen Jesse Cisneros, a convicted arsonist, kidnapper and rapist now serving a 70-year prison term, says he perjured himself when he testified at separate murder trials that three defendants confessed their guilt to him.

Cisneros told the Times that he also lied at preliminary hearings in two other murder cases when he said that the two defendants confessed to him. One of the men is awaiting trial; the other pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of being an accessory to murder and is now serving a three-year sentence.

Cisneros is the first jailhouse informant to admit under oath that he fabricated confessions in specific murder cases since an informant scandal began last year. The scandal broke when another jailhouse informant showed investigators how he could fake confessions from inmates he had never met by posing as a policeman to gather information from law enforcement agencies using a jail telephone. The informant, Leslie Vernon White, said he arranged for false records showing he had briefly shared a cell with an inmate whose confession he claimed to have heard. [See LEN, Dec. 15, 1988.]

White has since refused to supply more information about his activities unless given a grant of immunity, but the incident forced Los Angeles County prosecutors to curtail the use of informants and resulted in the passage of a state law requiring that juries be instructed to view the testimony of informants with suspicion.

A Los Angeles County grand jury

investigating the informant scandal is awaiting the appointment of a new special counsel since the firing of retired California Supreme Court Justice Otto Kaus. Kaus reportedly was fired in a dispute about his performance. Shortly before his dismissal, Kaus said the probe could lead to indictments of "a few people."

Last month, Cisneros charged that detectives of the Los Angeles police and sheriff's departments either paid him to lie or supplied him with information he later used in testimony. The

officers have denied his charges, but the Los Angeles Police Department is investigating at least one of Cisneros' claims.

"We're looking into it," said Cmdr. William Booth, the LAPD spokesman. "But we're not getting much cooperation from a lot of people. [Cisneros] won't talk to us. His attorney won't talk to us and won't let him talk to us. People who supposedly took a declaration from him won't share that declaration with us. But we will not be deterred and we'll still keep trying to find out

what he's talking about."

Booth told LEN that the department has "always known that the kind of information provided by the jailhouse informant has to be very carefully analyzed" and the LAPD has always weighed such information against the evidence it had in its possession.

"I think that in all of the cases where there have been convictions, there has not been one based solely or even substantially on the testimony of a jailhouse informant," Booth said.

The Times said that at any given

time about 50 to 100 jailhouse informants are housed in Los Angeles jails. Defense attorneys have contended they fabricated testimony, but could not prove it. Booth said that despite the recent pair of jailhouse informant scandals, the LAPD has not had to rethink its use of informants.

"We never had to do any rethinking of it because we never did view them as saints to begin with," Booth said.

While the testimony of jailhouse informants is certainly suspect, in "the

Continued on Page 10

Ranking of 12 PD's fills Charlotte with pride; New Orleans chief steams over 'hatchet job'

Continued from Page 1

"What does that mean?" Spencer asked. "Does that mean we would have been number one if we hadn't [reduced the number of officer-involved shootings]?"

Spencer said the department, which last year found itself embroiled in disputes with the city's minority communities, has seen "a lot of improvement in the area of community relations" since the July 1988 appointment of Chief Mack Vines.

"The Chief has made himself available to a wide cross-section of diverse groups from literally all segments of the community," said Spencer. "Lines of communication have been opened and the level of mutual respect between the department and various segments of the community has improved."

You Have to Have Been There

Memphis, ranked sixth by the magazine, was not mentioned in the text of the article, which surprised James Bennett, a spokesman for Police Director James Ivy.

"She didn't come to Memphis," Bennett said. "I did talk to her a couple

of times on the telephone and provided her with a world of information, but how she put together her information to arrive at her figures, I'm just not sure.

"Raw figures can't necessarily compare one department to another department," he added. "If you really want to see how a department works, you have to come down and take a look at it. And unfortunately, this reporter did not."

The Atlanta Police Bureau was roundly criticized in the article, which noted the agency's lack, until recently, of sufficient internal affairs investigators, the high number of wrecked police cars, and a turnover rate only exceeded by that in Tampa. The Atlanta force, it said, "has not yet moved beyond the fallout of its long-overdue integration; administrators' preoccupation with racial matters interferes with day-to-day law enforcement decisions and keeps the department from coming up to modern-day standards."

A Hatchet Job

Atlanta Police Chief Morris G. Redding declined to comment on the magazine's portrayal of his agency.

But not so New Orleans Police Supt.

Warren G. Woodfork Sr., who called the magazine's blistering criticism of his 1,360-member department "a hatchet job." The article cited a low rate of pay for New Orleans officers, who, it said, perform too many functions that could be done by civilians. Also singled out for criticism were a pervasive level of broken or simply unavailable equipment, and an "institutional lethargy" that plagues not only the department, but the whole city.

Accentuate the Positive

"[Bounds] seemed to have made a report on the negative things," Woodfork said. "We showed her a lot of positive things that we're doing. Basically, her article tried to describe the Police Department as being rather lethargic and I don't agree with that. We have a different temperament in New Orleans. We tend to believe that we interact more than react."

Woodfork said his agency, operating with 200 fewer officers and 300 civilian employees than it had 10 years ago, has a better response time than some of the other agencies ranked in

the article.

"I know we have a better response time than [third-ranked] Houston," Woodfork said.

And while the department is operating with considerably fewer employees, calls for service have increased by 25 percent, said Woodfork, who instituted a unit, known as TRACE (Telephone Reporting and Computer Entry), to rank calls and allow citizens to file crime reports over the phone "where there's no threat to life or limb." TRACE allows New Orleans officers to be "more involved in proactive patrol," said Woodfork.

Woodfork, a 26-year veteran who has served as Superintendent for the past five years, said he "took exception" to the magazine's second-place ranking of the Dallas Police Department simply on the basis of "one thing — that they're not involved in shooting citizens anymore. To me, that ought to be the rule, not the exception."

"I thought [the article] was a very shallow observation of the NOPD, and of our city," Woodfork added. "We are a laid-back city. That's why we're called the Big Easy."

Looking for jerks:

Drugged drivers identified by expert observers

Continued from Page 1

attention is impaired, since all of the drugs of abuse do, in fact, impair one's ability to divide attention."

The drug recognition expert also examines the suspect's eyes because certain drugs cause horizontal or vertical nystagmus, an involuntary jerking of the eyes that can occur as the eyes gaze upward or to the side.

"We know that below the level of consciousness, below the level of awareness, pupils change in response to certain drugs," said Page. "We know that there are drugs other than alcohol that cause the horizontal gaze nystagmus — the involuntary jerking of the eye. Pupils' size, pupils' reaction to light can tell us a lot about the kinds of drugs a person has ingested."

Environmental Impact

Vital signs are also checked because many drugs cause variations in blood pressure, breathing rates, and heartbeat. These tests are done "always keeping in mind the person's individual tolerance, the dose, the setting in which they take the drugs, the setting in which they are evaluated that are going to impact" the DRE's findings, Page

added.

Ingestion signs — needles marks, debris in the mouth or nose — and muscle rigidity and flaccidity are also checked by the DRE.

After all of these observations are concluded, a decision is reached as to whether the person was impaired during the DRE's evaluation.

"We're not really interested in all of

said Page, and "that's one of the reasons we need people doing it in a very step-by-step, systematic way."

"It's really only after our officers have completed this full evaluation that we do request — and in most states require — the person to submit to a toxicological test for analysis of the person's blood or urine for drugs. So

really, the [drug recognition] test serves

reluctant initially to believe that law enforcement officers could come up with a model opinion as to drugged influence when it was pretty well known that many medical people could not," Page said.

Proven in Field Test

But two validation studies — one by Johns Hopkins University in 1984 and

DRE's analyzed 173 real-life arrestees and identified drugs other than alcohol in 162 suspects, for a 94-percent accuracy rate. The evaluations were complicated by the fact that more than 70 percent of the suspects had more than one type of drug in their systems.

"Frankly, very few of our cases do get appealed," said Page. "If the officer does his job in the correct way and reaches a correct determination and the person then gives a blood or urine test that corroborates the DRE's opinion, then there's very little defense that the person has."

"Because of that, the courts have been very willing to accept the drug recognition expert's opinion, even in terms of refusal. If the person refuses to give a sample and the DRE has established impairment and established a category of drugs, then we are able to obtain convictions all of the time."

The case is usually thrown out if toxicological tests do not bear out the opinion of the DRE. "There are people that will go free who are drug users and we've accepted that rather than having an innocent person being falsely prosecuted," said Page. "So there are built-in safeguards right from the start."

"Frankly, very few of our cases do get appealed. There's very little defense that the person has."

the drugs that a person has used," said Page. "What we are interested in is identifying those drugs that are actually causing an impairment at the time that the DRE is doing that evaluation."

The Sooner, The Better

Drug recognition experts try to do the evaluation as quickly as possible because some drugs wear off quickly, "so the sooner we're able to get to this person, the more accurate we're going to be," Page added.

The phenomenon of "polydrug abuse" — combined abuse of several drugs — can complicate the procedure,

as probable cause for toxicological analysis," said Page.

It is the result of the toxicological test that determines whether a suspect will be booked on charges relating to operating a vehicle while under the influence of drugs. The DRE's have shown to be so successful in determining drug impairment, that the procedure, when coupled with the toxicological tests that can be admitted as evidence, nearly always guarantee convictions. And courts have come to accept the findings of DRE's, Page said.

"Obviously, the courts were very

a field validation study conducted in Los Angeles in 1985, both of which were done with the assistance of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration — have proved the efficacy of the DRE program. In the Johns Hopkins study, four Los Angeles drug recognition experts made 320 evaluations of subjects who had been given clinical levels of several kinds of drugs, and correctly identified those impaired by drugs in 98.7 percent of the evaluations. The officers identified 95 percent of the control subjects who had not been given drugs.

In the field validation study, 28

It's police vs. Mother Nature

Hurricane, earthquake put agencies to the test on two coasts

By Jacob R. Clark

Charleston, S.C., and the San Francisco Bay Area, while quite different regions of the United States, will probably be linked in the minds of many people as the sites of two of 1989's most devastating natural disasters.

On Sept. 21-22, Charleston bore the full fury of Hurricane Hugo, whose 150-mile-an-hour winds, torrential rains and tidal surges left the city's center under three feet of water. The homes built on once picturesque barrier islands fronting the Atlantic Ocean were reduced to heaps of oversized matchsticks. Boats were lifted out of the water and tossed ashore in carefree piles, as if flung aside by a bored child. Hugo, one of the strongest hurricanes ever to barrel up the Atlantic Coast, had already savaged the Caribbean before making the South Carolina coast the stage for its destructive grand finale.

But in bearing up in the face of disaster, Charleston enjoyed one advantage that the Bay Area didn't: It had ample warning of Hugo's arrival, and the mass evacuation of area residents ordered by officials probably saved scores of lives. But without warning, at 5:04 P.M. on Oct. 18, an earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale shook the Bay Area to its very foundations, causing fires, structural collapses, massive power outages and general mayhem. The collapse of a section of a major bridge linking San

Francisco and Oakland caused unparalleled gridlock as many rushed home to find out how their homes and families had fared in the aftermath of the quake. A key highway in Oakland was shaken apart and turned into a concrete tomb for scores of unfortunate drivers. An exclusive neighborhood near Fisherman's Wharf was reduced to rubble, then scorched by raging fires set off by ruptured gas lines. To the immediate south, the business districts of several communities were leveled; thousands of residents became immediately homeless.

The pair of disasters put police resources to the ultimate test: Personnel were put on grueling shifts that will eventually entail millions of dollars in overtime expenditures; communications and transportation problems were frequent; the possibility of widespread looting and civil unrest was constant; and then there was the drudgery of sorting through the bureaucratic maze of paperwork that communities must process in order to receive state and Federal disaster benefits.

While the process of clearing wind-blasted debris in Charleston and dismantling the devastated Nimitz freeway structure in Oakland continues, most of the local police officials involved say their agencies are close to resuming normal operations. They took time out to share their experiences and the lessons they have learned with LEN.

Charleston looks Hugo right in the eye

On Sept. 18, Charleston Police Chief Reuben M. Greenberg called a meeting of his supervisors and line officers to order them to get their families out of town, as it appeared likely that Hurricane Hugo was soon to smash into the venerable coastal city. Arrangements were made to move the department's 10-horse mounted unit and its harbor patrol boats further inland, as well as to accommodate the 300 or so personnel

who would be on duty "for the duration."

According to Capt. Herb Whetsell, the preparations included acquiring enough propane gas for cooking and cots for sleeping, and setting up staging areas for personnel in areas that were deemed safe from the threat of flood "so that [officers] could be brought back on the street as soon as it hit." Chainsaws were rented so that police

officers in cruisers would be able to cut through downed trees, but as it turned out, Whetsell said, "we could have had a hundred chainsaws and it wouldn't have helped."

As the storm hit, beginning at about 5 P.M. on Sept. 21, the officers hunkered down in their makeshift barracks, and they could hear the trees and houses being smashed by winds estimated at 130-150 miles per hour.

During the storm the department's headquarters lost its roof and plastic was used to keep water off the equipment in its communications room. Buckets of water were dumped regularly.

As the calmer eye of the storm passed over the area — a period of time lasting about 35-40 minutes — groups of officers wearing gas masks and foul-weather gear and equipped with tear gas and clubs rode through three feet of water in buses and trucks to patrol downtown streets, where about 200 looters had already attempted to ply their trade. But there was little looting either during or after the storm, said Greenberg.

"We got there too fast," the chief said. "We were there almost at the same time they were."

Four officers were directed to patrol each block of downtown Charleston, "and it worked very well," Greenberg added, even though "we had to come in contact with a lot of people; we had to use our clubs on them."

Arrests were not made because there was "no place to arrest them to," said Greenberg. "We couldn't transport 'em, we couldn't feed 'em. The roof of the police station was gone. We had no water. We couldn't flush toilets...so we couldn't take any prisoners. We had an option of doing nothing and watch 'em loot people's property or putting the stick to 'em, and that's what we did."

The first three weeks after the storm were another matter, though, with 49 people being arrested for looting, Greenberg said. Many had to stay in jail for several days before receiving court hearings, as opposed to the normal turnaround time of about 24 hours. Charleston's historic, century-old courthouse was severely damaged and its functions were relocated to other facilities throughout the area.

Charleston area officials admit that they were surprised by the cooperation of the public and that although a massive evacuation caused 70-mile-long, bumper-to-bumper traffic jams, things could have been a lot worse. Area residents, who get warnings of hurricanes yearly but had not been hit by a killer storm in about 30 years, "took this one seriously and left," said Whetsell. "If they had not, we would have had more casualties."

The storm ended by about 1 A.M. on Sept. 22, and to handle the post-storm flood of calls for assistance, all of Charleston's 350 police officers — like those of other assisting agencies — were put on 12-hour shifts. A bank of police officers was assigned to handle telephone calls from residents. They had already been supplied with answers to the questions most likely to be asked by residents. The officers fielded 8,000 calls in the first two days alone, said Whetsell, who added that police never lost phone service. However, electrical power had to come from emergency

Continued on Page 9

"No kidding, Sarge... Some Charleston cops are here to help out"

Disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes not only knock down walls and other structures — they often eliminate jurisdictional barriers as well. So it was with great surprise and gratitude that the Santa Cruz, Calif., Police Department welcomed the assistance of Charleston, S.C., Police Chief Reuben Goldberg and five of his officers who arrived unannounced in Santa Cruz the day after the temblor to pitch in wherever they were needed.

"We didn't know they were coming," said Sgt. Tom Watson of the Santa Cruz police. "The secretary came in and said that chief from Charleston, S.C., is in the lobby. We kind of laughed. We thought it was some kind of practical joke. It was just so far out of bounds that we didn't really expect it. Then, all of a sudden, there he was."

Watson said Greenberg and his cadre of officers were put directly to work, providing security in the cordoned-off section of the downtown area.

"They did a great job while they were here," said Watson. "It was nice to see him. We're a small community, virtually on the edge of the continent, and you sometimes feel that nobody knows you're out there. To see someone come from clear on the other side of the country, it did make you feel nice to know that there are other people out there that know you're there and you need the help. That was what was neat about it."

Greenberg told LEN that he and his officers went to California not only to help efforts there, but to

deliver 325,000-kilowatt generators Charleston had received from the Coast Guard but had not needed, as well as 30,000 gallons of water.

"We had what they needed," said Greenberg. "We knew they were going to need water and generators. We had plenty of water by that time, almost a month later. We had plenty of generators — brand new ones that hadn't been used — that had come after we had electricity on."

The South Carolina contingent arrived in a Coast Guard C-141 transport plane, unannounced because they could not get through by telephone. They were met by Maj. Gen. Robert Hall, the adjutant general of the state of California, and then headed to Santa Cruz, where manpower was needed.

"We went to Santa Cruz because they're a department of about 70 people. And if you show up with six people, that's almost a 10 percent increase in manpower, whereas if you show up with six people in San Francisco with 2,000 guys, that's just a drop in the bucket. It wouldn't really help them. But doing that in Santa Cruz made a big difference," said Greenberg.

The visit also served to show that Charleston was still on its feet in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, said Greenberg.

"People thought we were terra incognita," said Greenberg, using the Latin phrase for unknown land. "We no longer existed — just nothingness, water. But we're still alive and kicking."



Against a backdrop of wind-bent utility poles, Horry County, S.C., police officer Jamie Thompkins takes a lonely walk along Ocean Front Road in Garden City Beach after Hurricane Hugo hit the town and left behind a swath of heavy damage. (Wide World Photo)



A lone Oakland police officer stands watch near the collapsed Nimitz Freeway to keep back curious spectators as rescue workers continued their search for victims. (Wide World Photo)

Bay Area police procedures get shakeup

While Charleston, S.C., authorities had the luxury of some advance warning for fine-tuning and implementing evacuation and other emergency plans, the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area enjoyed no such advantage when the most destructive earthquake to hit that region in 83 years struck on Oct. 17 at the start of the evening rush hour.

True, emergency response plans were in place in some parts of the area that is generally regarded as the most earthquake-prone section of the country, but in the final analysis, officials now appear to agree that while you can be very well prepared for such contingencies, you can never be prepared enough. And, as much as anything, they say, be prepared for the official paperwork needed to qualify for Federal disaster relief.

In Oakland, where the collapse of a double-decked section of Interstate 880 known as the Nimitz Freeway killed 42 of the 67 people who died in the quake, Deputy Police Chief Robert Nichelini said that while the city had emergency plans in place, "there were not a lot of training programs to deal with earthquakes, even though we realized we were earthquake-prone." The Oakland Police Department was in the process of instituting "in-house, earthquake-response training" for its commanders when the tremor hit, he added.

"It quickly became clear that response procedures to any major emergency are pretty much the same," he told LEN, adding that response plans for fires and aircraft crashes "seemed to apply quite nicely to this situation."

Toll Could Have Been Worse

The earthquake, which put police communications, traffic control, search and rescue and general enforcement procedures to a severe test, might have exacted a far higher toll had it not been for the local event that was just getting underway as the first tremors struck: the third game of the 1989 World Series, which was about to start at San Francisco's Candlestick Park, and which enabled news of the killer quake to reach the entire nation as it happened.

As a result of the baseball game, the stadium was filled with nearly 60,000 fans who might otherwise have been on the roads heading for home as the Bay Area began to shake apart. Likewise, countless fans were undoubtedly ensconced in bars and sports clubs at the time, getting ready to watch the game on TV, and thus not homeward bound on normally busy highways. Early predictions of the death toll on the devastated Nimitz Freeway turned out to be seriously inflated, as rescue workers realized how few cars were actually on the affected stretch of road when the earthquake struck.

The baseball game also proved an unexpected advantage for the San Francisco Police Department, which had extra personnel on duty to provide security and traffic control for the game. Once the earthquake hit, those officers stayed on and off-duty personnel were called in, said Capt. Greg Winters.

Communication Breakdown

Any earthquake-response plans drafted by police agencies proved to be only as effective as the communication and command system needed to put those plans into action, and for most of the agencies involved, communications were at best a tricky proposition, if not an outright impossibility.

Communications for the disaster response effort were coordinated in large part by the California Highway Patrol's Golden Gate Division, whose Emergency Operations Center in Vallejo, about 20 miles northeast of Oakland, was "up and running in 15 minutes," according to Sgt. Jim Mattos, but immediately experienced communications problems with San Francisco and Oakland. Cellular car phones played a key role in allowing the Vallejo command center to coordinate activities, Mattos said, adding that a traffic reporter was brought into Vallejo, who relayed information "almost instantly" to radio and TV outlets, which "helped a great deal."

Neither Oakland nor San Francisco initially fared as well with emergency communications. In Oakland, Deputy Chief Nichelini said, cellular phones proved useless because of the volume

of callers resorting to those systems for communications. In addition, the Police Department's telephone system quickly became saturated as people called in to tell officials there had been an earthquake — "as if we didn't know," said Nichelini with a tinge of sarcasm.

In San Francisco, cellular phone service was lost for one day, and the paging system was down for nearly three days, "which reduced our ability to get hold of people who weren't at an identifiable phone," according to Captain Winters.

CAD, E-911 Go Down

The San Francisco Police Department's communications problems were aggravated by temporary failures of the computer-aided dispatch system, which depends on an uninterrupted supply of power. Two emergency generators were available, said Winters, but switching from one to the other would cause the system to go down. The city's enhanced 911 system was lost for a period of time and the department was unable to transfer calls to the Fire Department or Emergency Medical Services.

"It's surprising though — our dispatchers are real troopers — we didn't drop more than a normal level of calls throughout the emergency," Winters noted.

Because of the city's hilly terrain, the department is heavily dependent on "repeaters," which repeat transmissions between hand-held units and the department's main transmitter, and 108 repeater locations have been placed on buildings and prominent points throughout the city.

"We lost few, if any, of those," said Winters. "There was no interruption in voice traffic." The city's emergency center, on the other hand, proved "woefully inadequate," said Winters, because there were only three phones available there.

Broken Chain of Command

Communications problems caused a breakdown in command, said Winters, because preparedness plans hadn't kept up with reorganizations.

"People were either unavailable or had changed jobs. There are some logy

lines of authority and communications which we're working on to tighten up for the next time. I assume somewhere down the road that we're going to go for an entirely new communications system that's compatible throughout the city with other city agencies," said Winters. "We did have problems where we had a firefighter, a sheriff, a police officer and an (Department of Public Works) engineer in the same block working on different aspects of the same situation and they couldn't talk to each other because of incompatible communications systems."

In many cases, deputies from the San Francisco Sheriff's Department were assigned to ride with city police officers, if only to allow communica-

tion between the two agencies.

Damage reports initially came in to the Oakland Police Department only sporadically, and the department made every effort to respond immediately to such calls. However, once the extent of the devastation to the Nimitz Freeway became known, said Nichelini, "it was pretty obvious that this was going to be a long-term situation that was going to require a lot of people to handle."

All Hands on Deck

It was at the site of the freeway collapse that Oakland police officers concentrated their efforts, once damage reports from other areas of the city had been monitored.

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San Francisco police officers escort a resident of the Marina district through the rubble of her home to salvage what she can of her possessions in the aftermath of the Bay Area earthquake. (Wide World Photo)

Forum

Fyfe:

We need more educated police officers

By James J. Fyfe

Until I came to Washington to teach at American University in 1979, I was a New York City police officer for 16 years. During my first few years at American University, many of my students were in-service police officers, much like my own classmates of a few years earlier. They brought great vitality and insights to classes, were certainly a major part of more traditional students' educational experiences and, I like to think, came away from their time at the university better equipped to do their work.

The police are now gone from AU. They are gone because Federal support for police education has disappeared. The officers I taught were the last remnants of a generation of police who balanced odd working hours, family life, classroom time, and homework in order to obtain an education. They did so with the help of legislation — the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 — that let them know that the Federal Government thought it was important that we be policed by educated people, and that Uncle Sam was willing to back up this sentiment with financial assistance.

It is still important that we be policed by educated people, and H.R. 2798, which provides for the establishment of a Police Corps, is a good way to introduce a cadre of well-educated young

people into America's police service. There is no question but that it should become law, and that it should be merely the first step in a legislative process that also assists those already in police service to become educated.

Detractors of this legislation are likely to argue that there is no hard evidence that college-educated police officers do better police work than those who are without higher education. Even as an educator, I must tell you that these detractors are right: The few studies that purport to show that college education affects police performance one way or another are replete with flaws that make their conclusions worthless.

The detractors are right on this point, however, only in a narrow sense. Neither the public nor social scientists can agree on quantifiable definitions of good police performance or of the good cop. Absent such an unambiguously defined dependent variable, these studies are mere assertion than fact.

But while we may not be able to put the good cop's traits or performance into neat little categories, those of us who have been police and who have studied the police know good cops when we see them. One hard to quantify experience that is common to most good cops is that their careers were real choices made from among a variety of options. One characteristic common among poor

cops is that they are people who have no calling to policing but who, instead, became police officers because policing was the best job they could find.

College-educated people have real career choices, but the options available to those without higher education are far more limited. Today, very few of the people turned out by our colleges choose to be police officers. This is too bad, for those few college people who do choose to enter policing usually become excellent officers.

Thus, one important reason to make this bill into law is that it will introduce into policing a cadre of well-educated people who, experience suggests, will become excellent cops.

But, detractors will argue, most of the people who enter policing through a Police Corps will opt out at the end of their four-year hitches, and the program will prove to be nothing more than an expensive burden.

History suggests that the detractors miss the point. More than 20 years ago, the Justice Department provided funds to a New York City police officer — himself a graduate of the Ivy League — to recruit police officer candidates from among students at the nation's most prestigious universities. Some of those he recruited have remained in policing, and have made a real difference to the lives of the citizens they serve. Others subsequently brought to other criminal justice positions the unique perspective of the street cop. Still others left policing after a few years and went on to other things.

This third category of college cops — those who go on to other things — are always criticized by detractors of programs like the proposed Police Corps. They, detractors argue, are little more than dilettantes out for a fling. Such a view is shortsighted and, ironically, causes more damage to policing itself than to any other social institution.

To understand why this is so, one should compare the military — our international defense force — with the police, our domestic defense force. Many of the people who enter the military through government-funded educations do not remain in service beyond their four-year obligations. Those who do remain in service generally become excellent officers — largely, I believe, because they have a calling to the military and because they have chosen it from among other options.

It is my view that the percentage of Police Corps members likely to opt out of service after their initial four-year hitches will be far lower than is true of military officers. Despite its irregular hours and the stresses it causes, policing is far more conducive to regular family life than is service in the military. The transfers that occur during police officers' careers cause far less disruption than is true of the military.

More important, however, is the nature of police work. There is nothing like it, and once exposed to and bitten by it, few people rush to leave it.

Despite my belief that a Police Corps would have a higher retention rate than the military officer corps, some number of Police Corps officers will go on to other things. So what? The military systematically draws to it people who serve their hitches and go on to other things. Once such people are out of uniform, however, they typically become sophisticated analysts of the military and its causes and personnel. There is no doubt that the status, living conditions, and degree of preparedness of the people currently in our armed services have been tremendously affected by the great number of influential people who went on to other things after having served brief hitches under arms. "Once a Marine, always a Marine" is no idle assertion.

The police have no such constituency in the form of policy-makers and legislators who have served a hitch in policing. This is a shame, and it hurts the police.

been informed and influenced by the experiences of people who went on to other things after having been shot at while doing short hitches in military uniforms. Harry Truman, John Kennedy, George Bush and John Kerry are among those who come most quickly to mind. These are all men who, after having gone on to other things, did their best to see that no other young people would suffer the same hells they had experienced.

But thoughts of Truman, Kennedy, Bush and Kerry also give rise to other, unsettling questions:

Would we be losing the current drug war if we counted among our politicians as many police heroes as military heroes? I don't think so.

How much more sophisticated would the drug war be if it were led by a former undercover cop who knew what it was like to be shot at during a low-level drug bust?

Would we be told that "Just Say No" would work if our drug policies were informed and formulated by people who had spent short hitches trying to enforce drug laws on inner-city streets? I don't think so.

Would the public be as ignorant of the dilemmas that confront police if brief stints in police uniform were as common among columnists as brief stints in military uniforms? I don't think so.

Would the question of whether police education should receive a tiny fraction of the funds allocated to military education be pending before the Congress today if police experience were as common among legislators as military experience? I don't think so; I think this question would have been resolved in the affirmative decades ago.

H.R. 2798 should become law. Further, if the Federal Government is serious about fighting crime, H.R. 2798 should be only the first step in a legislative campaign to attract the most highly motivated people to America's 20,000 police departments. The Congress should attempt to assure that the people drawn to policing are at least as educated as the people they serve, and that they are as sophisticated as the challenges they — and we — face.

(James J. Fyfe, Ph.D., is professor of criminal justice and chairman of the Department of Justice, Law and Society at The American University in Washington, D.C. This commentary is adapted from his testimony before the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime on Nov. 2, 1989.)

Other Voices

A roundup of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Drunken driving:

Supreme Court must determine legality of sobriety checkpoints

Thousands of lives ride on whether the Supreme Court bans police sobriety checkpoints of the type used by the Ohio Highway Patrol. The case before the Court involves the ruling by Michigan state courts that sobriety checkpoints have "the potential for an unreasonable, subjective intrusion on individual liberty interests." The same argument could be used for security checks of airline passengers. Clearly, the public interest in safety is paramount to the checkpoints' potential intrusion on a driver's liberty. Around 25,000 people die annually in alcohol-related accidents on the nation's roadways. Thousands more are injured, many permanently. Every possible aid should be mustered to reduce that toll. That's why sobriety checkpoints are set up. Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelley told the U.S. Supreme Court that the battle against drunken driving is a "grave and legitimate public interest." He's right.

The Cincinnati Enquirer
Nov. 27, 1989

Making drugs legal won't win the war

"Surrender?" That's what U.S. District Judge Robert Sweet of New York wants us to do. He wants to legalize drugs. He wants the government to sell drugs, to regulate and to tax them. Fortunately, polls show the public is too smart to buy that. But Sweet joins a handful of others who, in desperation, have thrown up their hands and want to give up the fight. Legalized drugs, they say. Take the profit out of illegal trafficking. Cut crime. Save billions wasted on law enforcement. Spend it instead on drug education and rehabilitation. That's their argument. It just doesn't make sense. Cocaine already costs less than it has in years. The government would have to beat the street price to compete. There already are 6 million cocaine users, 500,000 heroin users and 500,000 users of other drugs. Give drugs the government's stamp of approval, make them cheaper and easier to get, and we would have more addicts, not fewer. Addicts would still have to rob and steal to pay for their habits, unless the government gave drugs away. Finally, we are making some progress against drugs. Use is lower than it's been in a decade. Cocaine use has been cut in half. And fewer kids are using drugs. We can't risk these gains by legalizing drugs. But that doesn't mean we should avoid debating it. We should. Debate will prove that legalization would not work. We can beat the drug pushers — but by fighting them, not joining them. Drug laws aren't the problem. Drug abuse is."

USA Today
Dec. 15, 1989

A judge goes soft

"Robert W. Sweet, a former Federal prosecutor who now sits on Federal District Court, has called for the legalization of drugs. All of them. Crack included. And he has done so in a horribly irresponsible and trivializing way. Says Judge Sweet: 'If our society can learn to stop using butter, it should be able to cut down on cocaine.' Anyone capable of equating those two urges is, as drug czar Bill Bennett said yesterday, 'just not in the real world in terms of common sense.' Perhaps Sweet has succumbed to the numbing despair that afflicts many people on the front lines of the War on Drugs. That's understandable. Not enough money is being spent. Not enough is being done. The White House continues to offer weak and uncertain leadership. The streets of New York remain awash in blood and brutality. But to accept the phony arguments of the legalizers is a mistake. And in a Federal judge, a man who enforces the laws that stand between the pushers and the kids, it's one mistake too many. Since Sweet has obviously lost his faith in the rule of law, he should consider early retirement."

The New York Daily News
Dec. 14, 1989

Letters

To the editor:

On behalf of the staff of SEAFIELD 911, I wish to extend a note of appreciation for the article recently published in the Nov. 15, 1989, issue of Law Enforcement News.

The article is informative, interesting and accurate. If one law enforcement officer reaches out to SEAFIELD 911 for assistance, we have succeeded in our mission. It's people like yourself who allow us to try. Thank you for your support.

MICHELE GIGLIOTTI
Community Outreach and Education
SEAFIELD 911
Davie, Fla.

To the editor:

Thank you again for allowing our voice to be heard (LEN, Sept. 30, 1989). According to our staff people, the response was overwhelming. Because of you there will be many survivors who will be given the chance to be whole again because they were handled with sensitivity and care by people who heard our voice. God bless you for that.

VIVIAN A. ENEY
President
Concerns of Police Survivors
Silver Spring, Md.

Whole lotta shakin' goin' on:

Bay Area quake sparks all-hands effort

Continued from Page 7

"Almost everybody was involved," said Nichelini, including about 70 police officers on duty at the time of the quake as well as scores of fire, rescue, and California Highway Patrol officers. He said the department went on 12-hour shifts, but did not call in off-duty officers because "you can't ever call all of your own people back or else 12 hours later, you've got nobody." About 160 officers were available during each 12-hour shift, he added.

Plans were formulated for bringing in CHP officers from other parts of the state. Twelve-hour shifts were the rule of the day for the 800-900 CHP officers in the area. Some of them worked 24-36 hours during the initial crisis period, said Sergeant Mattox.

The Highway Patrol also coordinated the movement of planes, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft arriving at Napa Airport from all over California. Twelve CHP aircraft were used for a variety tasks — from bringing 600 pounds of whole blood in from Los Angeles to hauling parts for emergency generators and ferrying around transportation experts in an attempt to survey infrastructure damage.

Police/Deputy Duet

Most of the available San Francisco Police manpower was involved in securing the Marina District, which received the brunt of the damage in San Francisco. Several buildings were totally destroyed by collapse and an ensuing gas-fueled fire. Two people died there, and six others died in a wall collapse near the Mission District.

San Francisco police officers were assisted considerably by the city's sheriffs' deputies under the command of Sheriff Michael Hennessey. And

Hennessey advised: "Rely on outside agencies to assist you. There's a tendency not to call on help."

"By 8 P.M., we had provided the Police Department with approximately 80 people and all of our vehicles," said Hennessey. "One of the goals was to stop footloose with a high-visibility presence of law enforcement."

Deputies were also sent to the Marina District where one or two were posted at each intersection.

"That's a touchy situation...when you're trying to keep out residents from getting into their own homes, that's a pretty emotional duty," observed Hennessey.

Deputies also helped police officers transport prisoners, which freed up about 20 officers, and patrolled shelters

to house the newly homeless.

There was a lot of "running around" involved trying to get the equipment needed, since the Sheriff's Department is "not involved in an emergency response on a regular basis," Hennessey said.

South of San Francisco, in Santa Cruz, the earthquake's devastation was far worse, with nearly two-thirds of the city's historic downtown area collapsing. What did not collapse, said Sgt. Tom Watson, was the police command and supervision structure. "We were fortunate," he said. "All of our supervisors showed up, so we had people under good field supervision and I think that really helped out. It saved people running around doing useless things, which is easy to do. You have to prioritize

what you're going to do, and with good, strong field supervision, you're going to overcome that tendency to do things that are unnecessary."

Keeping Things Moving

Power outages caused by the earthquake contributed to the traffic problems wrought by devastated, impassable roads, as traffic signals blacked out throughout San Francisco. Meter maid directed traffic, and were often assisted by civilians, one of whom was killed by a disgruntled motorist, Winters said. But for the most part, people drove carefully and cooperated with authorities.

"We had people that we'd normally be chasing who were out there directing traffic," Winters said, noting there were only four traffic accidents during the first 36 hours of the emergency. Crime went down in all but two of the city's precincts, he added.

The California Highway Patrol, which normally plays a significant role in traffic control and enforcement, continued to do so in the aftermath of the 'quake, focusing its efforts on entrances to the Bay Bridge, of which one section had collapsed, on Oakland's Nimitz Freeway, and on heavily damaged highways connecting the Bay Area with San Jose and Santa Cruz to the south.

Traffic that normally would flow between Oakland and San Francisco on the Bay Bridge had to be rerouted over the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge several miles to the south, causing a "tremendous amount of increase in traffic going through an area that already had traffic problems," said Mattox. Offramps from the Bay Bridge into San Francisco collapsed, causing a continuing traffic problem.

But in the days following the earthquake, Mattox said, many drivers heeded warnings of major traffic jams and opted for mass transit, which was minimally affected by the quake.

"I think the public did extremely well," said Mattox. "There was a real sense of urgency on their part. I think people realized that there was a potential for traffic just to completely stop in the Bay Area if they didn't do something else."

"It may be the urgency of an actual situation that makes it a little easier to do it. If you boil it down to the simplest aspects, what you had was a couple of major freeways that were taken out of commission. If you look at the total problem and the total way it was handled, I think it went extremely well. We moved thousands and thousands of people to and from work. We had the personnel, the vehicles and the equipment reasonably fast," Mattox said.

The Slow Pace of Rescue

What did not go reasonably fast at all, officials seem to agree, was the painstaking rescue effort that had to be mounted at the site of the Nimitz Freeway in Oakland and at building collapses in Santa Cruz and Watsonville. It was that aspect of the earthquake response that, more so than any other, galvanized the attention of the nation for many days afterward.

"The first units there, when they saw that the freeway had collapsed, they were actually climbing up on the freeway, wresting people out of cars, prying open doors, doing what they could do, crawling through gas and spilled oil, trying to get people out," said Nichelini. "As the situation stabilized, we pulled back once fire units

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Police officers and paramedics remove one of numerous victims from the collapse of the Nimitz Freeway. (Wide World Photo)

Post-hurricane killers:

Overtime, paperwork soak SC agencies

Continued from Page 6

generators and water had to be trucked in. Traffic lights were out as well, but jams were avoided as "people drove with Southern courtesy in mind," said Whetsell.

Special command centers were set up, and Whetsell himself was put in charge of a mobile kitchen that would end up serving 1,400 meals a day to volunteers and police officers alike, including some from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

Nearly every police cruiser was damaged, Whetsell said, even though they had been parked in a garage to protect them from flooding. Most of the damage was structural, caused by flying debris smashing into the vehicles.

But the biggest problem faced by the Charleston Police Department in the aftermath of the storm, said Whetsell, was not the clean-up of debris and restoration of essential services, but the massive paperwork required by the Federal Emergency Management Administration in order for the city to be reimbursed on costs — including overtime expenditures — arising from Hugo. FEMA requires a thorough accounting of personnel duties during the entire course of an emergency.

"We spent an entire year's overtime budget in just two weeks' time. That tells you how much it can devastate a budget," Whetsell said. The department

has not yet estimated expenses related to the storm. Like many other agencies in the area, they are still trying to pull together the FEMA paperwork, which is "kind of hard to do after three weeks," said Whetsell.

Whetsell advised agencies who might find themselves dealing with disaster to ensure they have the paperwork and keep up with it so they can file for a complete reimbursement of expenses.

Annual training sessions on disaster response helped law enforcement agencies to weather this particular storm very well, said Charleston County Sheriff Al Cannon, who said his biggest concern was whether the county jail, which held about 400 inmates, would flood. No evacuations were made until after the storm, when about 150 "heavyweights" were transported to more secure locations and to free up space for the expected arrests of looters.

Regular duties were suspended for about two weeks as deputies helped patch up damage to jails and other facilities, which were without power for up to a week. Cannon assigned deputies who usually provided security at the county courthouse to patrol food distribution areas and shelters. They also assisted other local agencies with patrols and directed relief vehicles to where they were needed.

The Sheriff's Department lost one

car to storm damage and will pay \$36,000 in overtime to its 36 deputies.

The sheriff said that his deputies handled the situation well, despite the fact that many of them were directly affected by Hugo, which caused billions of dollars in damages to the homes of many area residents. Cannon said a residence he owns on the Isle of Palms was heavily damaged.

"In many instances, the deputy sheriffs and other police officers were victims themselves and that made it doubly difficult and added to the stress that most police officers down here working during that time probably felt," said Cannon. "But for the most part, our people did a super job."

Meanwhile, the area continues to rebuild. Cannon says rebuilding the courthouse will take three to five years, and in the meantime, courts suspended their activities for 60 days, while alternate facilities are located to allow court functions to resume. There is a "tremendous shortage" of building materials in the state, he said, and there are still some people without homes.

"I guess it's unrealistic to expect that things would move any quicker than they are. I also get a sense that people are tired of seeing trees down and the mess. There's still a lot of damage to property. You can't drive without seeing it. It's just a sight that a lot of people are getting tired of seeing," said Cannon.

"You can't anticipate until it really hits you. There's no way you can prepare people for the level of destruction that occurred."

As for advice to other law enforcement agencies, Cannon said, a disaster like that caused by Hurricane Hugo is really something that can't be fully prepared for.

"It's important that people practice in preparation for something like this, but the reality is that you cannot possibly totally prepare for something like this. There's tremendous amounts of confusion and disruption that you can't practice and really anticipate until it really hits you. There's no way you can prepare people for the level of destruction and the devastation that occurred," he said.

The South Carolina Highway Patrol called in 200 extra troopers to the Charleston area. They helped evacuate low-lying areas along the coast before

the storm, and afterwards checked roads for passability, and supplied damage and looting reports. Overtime costs for the agency will come to about \$750,000, said Lieut. Col. A.T. Morris, who noted that normal overtime expenditures for a year are about \$75,000. Morris said the patrol expects 100-percent reimbursement from FEMA.

Ten troopers are still posted at the heavily damaged Ben Sawyer Bridge that connects the Charleston area with the barrier islands. The bridge has been reopened to limited traffic. Troopers are also helping to handle traffic problems caused by the large influx of outsiders who converged on the area to assist in its rebuilding.

No State Patrol facilities were damaged, but electrical power was lost. Many cars were damaged in the storm as well, said Capt. Glenn Holloman.

"If we had known it would be as bad as it was we would have taken shelter further from the coast," said Holloman. "We didn't put enough planning into protecting ourselves."

"My advice," said Holloman, "would be to expect the worst and be prepared for the worst — and don't think it won't be the worst. Have your vehicles, personnel and survival gear ready. We had some problems with getting food and water afterwards, so the first thing is you have to have yourself squared away before you help anyone else."

Jobs

Undercover Investigators. PLE, a division of Business Risks International, is seeking professionals to work as undercover drug investigators. The position requires dedicated, self-reliant individuals who are capable of working with minimal supervision.

Positions are available throughout the United States. Travel and relocation are required. Previous law enforcement experience, or equivalent education and experience, is preferred.

Income will vary based upon assignment and location. Minimum salary: \$28,800, plus health, dental and life insurance. Excellent potential for advancement.

To apply, send resume to: PLE, A Division of Business Risks International, 3401 Park Center Dr., Suite 345, Dayton, OH 45414.

Deputy Sheriffs. Monroe County (Key West), Fla., is seeking to fill several deputy openings. Applicants must have a high school diploma, and must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph and drug urinalysis tests, and an extensive background investigation. Previous certified law

enforcement training is required. Starting salary is \$25,165.40, plus excellent benefits.

For further information, contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources Division, P.O. Box 1269, Key West, FL 33041. (305) 292-7044.

Planning Director. The Multnomah County, Ore., Office of Justice Planning is seeking an individual to direct the activities of the office, including developing policy plans, preparing fiscal analyses, developing data analyses, coordinating criminal justice planning, monitoring and coordinating implementation of an integrated criminal justice information system, evaluating and monitoring legislation, and supervising staff.

The position requires a candidate with a bachelor's degree in a related field and three years of increasingly responsible experience in the criminal justice system, and two years of criminal justice policy-making and data analysis experience. Salary range is

\$39,797 to \$45,832 per year.

To apply, send resume and letter of application before Feb. 2, 1990, to: Multnomah County Employee Services, Room 1430, 1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204. EOE.

Jail Superintendent, Monroe County

Rochester, New York. Community of 710,000. The Monroe County Jail is located in an urban setting and houses both sentenced and non-sentenced inmates (average daily count: 750). A new penitentiary will be opening in 1990 (average daily count 250).

The Monroe County Jail has a high state rating and has developed and instituted many innovative programs. The Superintendent is responsible for a staff of 250. The Superintendent will report directly to the Sheriff and serve at his discretion. Salary range is \$49,561 to \$63,915.

The candidate should possess good oral and written communication skills, knowledge of corrections and criminal justice system, personnel management, budgeting, program development, and equal opportunity employment laws. Jail's 1990 budget is \$18.4 million.

Qualifications: Bachelor's or Master's degree from an accredited college or university in correctional administration, behavioral science or allied field (e.g. criminology, sociology). Master's degree preferred; minimum of five years experience in corrections, with three years in administrative and supervisory capacities.

Resumes should be sent to: Undersheriff Patrick M. O'Flynn, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, 130 S. Plymouth Ave., Rochester, NY 14614.

CHIEF OF POLICE Kansas City, Missouri

A Midwestern community with a population of 448,000 covering 318 square miles in 3 counties. The Department is comprised of 1,848 law enforcement and civilian employees. The Board of Police Commissioners is soliciting applications for the position of police chief.

Requirements: At time of appointment, not more than 60 years of age; at least five years of executive experience in governmental police agency; certification of good physical condition by a surgeon or physician; be a citizen of the United States and be, or become, a citizen of Missouri and a resident of Kansas City. Salary range: \$68,000 to \$88,103. Will be selected by the Board solely on the basis of executive and administrative qualifications and demonstrated knowledge of police science and administration with special reference to actual experience in law enforcement leadership.

Applications may be obtained from and submitted to:

Cathy J. Dean
Secretary/Attorney
Board of Police Commissioners
4705 Central
Kansas City, MO 64112
Telephone: (816) 931-3353

Applications must be returned on or before February 15, 1990.

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Police take stock of 'quake lessons

Continued from Page 9
came."

Officers remained to secure the area as California Department of Transportation workers attempted to shore up the freeway, which was in danger of further collapse.

"No one knew what would happen. It was very unstable and they thought the whole thing could come down," recalled Nichelini.

CHP officers were also at the scene of the freeway collapse, aiding in the initial rescue attempts and later retrieving and identifying the bodies and vehicles of victims.

"It wasn't a simple matter to get into the structure," said Mattos, as workers had to cut a hole through the upper tier of the roadway and dig down to the lower level to retrieve bodies and cars. The whole operation took two weeks, he said.

"The [CHP] commissioner's philosophy was that as long as there was a victim in there, we were going to maintain our presence just out of respect to those people," Mattos said. In mid-November, over a month after the quake, CHP accident re-creation specialists were still at the site, where they continued the daunting job of reconstructing what caused the structure to crumble.

In Santa Cruz, where building collapses killed three people, rescue operations were hampered by news helicopters flying overhead, threatening with their vibrations to topple the unsteady structures that remained standing.

"We declared it a closed airspace," said Watson, who coordinated the department's command center. "But trying to get that information out took us almost 24 hours by the time we were able to [notify] the FAA" because of all of the voice traffic on aviation bands.

Police officers ringed the downtown area with thousands of feet of construction fence to secure the area and allow rescuers ample room to work. Several people were reported trapped in buildings, and at least two of those were dead by the time rescuers reached them. The police were accused of "inactivity" by friends of one of the victims and an altercation ensued at one point, Watson recalled.

"By this time, it was dark and we didn't have any way to set up lights at that time," said Watson. One body was pulled out early Wednesday, he said, but fire officials deemed the building unsafe, causing a delay in the retrieval of the second victim's body as workers shored up the structure.

That evening, a group of the female victims' friends, irritated by the delay, "broke through police lines and started this big altercation. I think they were

New informant recantation in LA murder cases

Continued from Page 5
majority of the cases [in which they were used], we believe that the evidence without the informant's testimony is sufficient for conviction."

The initial scandal which broke late last year forced the District Attorney's office to launch an "extraordinary" investigation in which it asked its 900 lawyers to go back 10 years to identify cases in which jailhouse informants were used, said Sandi Gibbons, a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles District Attorney's office. About 145

very emotionally upset about the situation."

By Thursday, the body had been retrieved and medical authorities said she had died instantly in the collapse "so even if they had had all of the equipment in place, they would never have gotten to her in time," said Watson.

Now, nearly two months after the earthquake, officials continue to take stock of the lessons learned from the experience — and the prodigious overtime expenses that were incurred by the 'quake.

"If there's any lessons to be learned for law enforcement managers, it's not to listen when people tell you, 'don't sweat the paperwork,'" said Deputy Chief Nichelini. "You've got to document what you do. We know where everybody was for every minute of the day that they were working there — and what they did."

As a result, Nichelini added, the Oakland Police Department will probably recoup from the Federal Emergency Management Agency most of the \$100,000 in overtime it spent each day for nearly two weeks.

Watsonville police found that their disaster plans worked fairly well. But Capt. Chuck Carter said the weakest part of his department's plan was dealing with the paperwork required by FEMA.

"It behoves us to get our house in order when it comes to meeting the FEMA requirements. There is a tremendous amount of paperwork you don't ordinarily do," Carter said. "You don't have to do that but the penalty is you don't get FEMA funds."

Carter estimated that his department spent about \$125,000 in overtime for the town's 50 officers. The department's yearly overtime budget is \$90,000.

In San Francisco, Captain Winters estimated, the city rolled up some \$1.7 million in overtime costs for the Police Department alone during the first 72 hours after the quake.

And, if there is one issue on which police managers find consensus, it is the need for developing, reviewing, revising and testing emergency response plans. Santa Cruz's Sergeant Watson said he wished that the city had had a chance to test its emergency protocol, which had been in the process of being revamped for the past 18 months. "We didn't have any practice at making things run," he said, "so maybe we got off to a bumpy start."

And, added San Francisco's Winters, the wrinkles should be thoroughly ironed out of a department's command structures. "Essentially," he said, "the support structure can make or break your response."

felony cases were identified and might be under review by the grand jury, she added.

The White incident also caused the District Attorney to draw up a directive instructing the county's lawyers to get unanimous backing from the "high brass" — the director of branch and area operations, and the directors of special and control operations — as to the merits of the informant's testimony before permission to use it will be granted.

Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1990

22-23. Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H.

22-23. Drug & Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

22-24. Police Computer Applications. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.

22-24. Sex Crimes: Prevention, Reduction & Detection. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

22-24. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

22-26. Field Training Officer Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Bellevue, Wash. Fee: \$395.

22-26. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.

22-26. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395.

22-26. Sex Crimes Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.

22-Feb. 2. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

22-Feb. 2. Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

22-Feb. 2. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

22-Feb. 9. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

23-24. Police Use of Force. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.

23-24. Physical Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

24-25. Drug Interdiction. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

24-26. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

25-26. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

25-26. Search & Seizure. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.

25-26. Law Enforcement Automated Intelligence Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.

25-26. Juvenile Fire Setters. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.

26. Management of a Drug Interdiction Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.

26. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Houston.

27-28. Radio Dispatchers' Techniques. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

29-30. Computer Crime. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

29-30. Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

29-30. Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.

29-31. Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.

29-31. Managing the Police Training Function. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.

29-Feb. 2. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

29-Feb. 2. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

29-Feb. 2. Video Production I. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

FEBRUARY

1-2. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.

2-4. Addiction & the Family. Presented by the UCSD Extension, University of California at San Diego. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$195.

5-7. Retraining Seminar for the Traffic Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held at the Kennedy Space Center, Fla. Fee: \$300 (non-Florida officers); \$400 (Florida officers).

Officers); no fee for Florida officers.

5-7. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.

5-9. Expanded Study in Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

5-9. Limited Manpower Detail. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$185.

5-9. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

5-9. Tactical Weapons. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450.

5-9. Police Performance Evaluation Emphasizing Assessment Centers. Presented by Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395

5-16. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

5-23. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$820.

6. Officer Fitness. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$85.

7-9. Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$325.

7-9. Advanced Worksite Assistance. Presented by the UCSD Extension, University of California at San Diego. To be held in La Jolla, Calif. Fee: \$750.

8-9. Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$22.

9. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$95 (SLEI members); \$120 (non-members).

12-13. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$250.

12-13. Physical Space Management in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$125 (SLEI members); \$195 (non-members).

12-14. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495.

ton, D.C. Fee: \$495.

12-14. Field Training Officer Seminar for Communication Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

12-15. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

12-16. Safe & Secure Schools: The Prevention of Violence, The Promotion of Safety. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

12-16. Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

13-14. Drug Asset Seizure & Forfeiture. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$125.

13-15. Law Enforcement Sniper/Counter-Sniper Development. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$375.

13-16. Midwestern Regional Training Conference on Assistance to Victims & Witnesses of Crime. Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. To be held in Chicago. No fee.

14-15. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$250.

14-16. Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$325.

19-21. Security/Safety Issues for the 90's. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IAHS members); \$425 (non-members).

19-21. Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$325.

19-22. Video for Criminal Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

19-23. Narcotic Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

19-23. Managing Police Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

19-23. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395.

19-23. Instructor Development. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$750.

19-March 2. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

19-March 16. Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$995.

19-March 16. Police Traffic Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$995.

20-21. Advanced Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in

Chicago. Fee: \$550.

20-21. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$375.

20-22. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Memphis. Tenn. Fee: \$495.

20-23. Computer Security & Risk Assessment for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Wilmette, Ill. Fee: \$450.

21-23. Street Survival '90. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Fee: \$135 (all three days), \$110 (first two days only); \$75 (third day only).

22-23. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$375.

22-25. Justice for Children & Youth in the 1990's: The Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held in Las Vegas, Nev.

23. Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$95 (SLEI members); \$120 (non-members).

24-27. Juvenile Services Leadership Forum. Presented by the National Juvenile Detention Association. To be held in Washington, D.C.

26-28. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

26-28. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

26-March 2. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.

26-March 2. Advanced Management Practices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

26-March 2. Managing Police Traffic Services. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

26-March 2. Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

26-March 2. Special Operations Reaction Team. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$185.

27-March 1. Law Enforcement Shotgun Training. Presented by the Institute of Police Service. Fee: \$120.

27-March 2. Western Regional Training Conference on Assistance to Victims & Witnesses of Crime. Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. To be held in Los Angeles. No fee.

28-March 2. SMILE '90: Symposium on Microcomputers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

For further information

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (312) 498-5680.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669,70.

Executive Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Attn.: Bob Wells, Victim Witness Coordinator, (912) 267-2739.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St.,

S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60418. (708) 953-0990.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Juvenile Detention Association, c/o Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins, Richmond, KY 40475-3127. (606) 622-6259

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033, 34

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute, 102 Warr-

ing Hall, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

UCSD Extension, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176. (619) 534-3430

University of Delaware, Attn: Jacob Huber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487

Western Society of Criminology, Attn: Dr. Ronald Boostrom, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0367. (619) 594-4089

Coming up in LEN: Maintaining law and order on the nation's

largest subway system is no token achievement. Chief Vincent DelCastillo of the New York City Transit Police talks about the ups and downs of underground law enforcement in a special LEN interview.

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Reflections on disaster

In less than a month's time, two great natural disasters rocked urban areas on both coasts. With storm waters receded and dust settled, police officials take time out to talk with LEN about the response to Hurricane Hugo and the Bay Area earthquake. On 6, 7.



Oakland Housing Police officer Price Holleran's sunglasses reflect the demolition of a collapsed section of I-880 following the Oct. 17 Bay Area earthquake. He wears a mask to protect himself from heavy dust. (Wide World Photo)

Also in this issue:

Police officers in several states are getting quite good at spotting drug-impaired drivers. They have the conviction rates to prove it. **Page 1.**

A regional magazine rates 12 big-city Southern police departments. Not everyone is happy. **Page 1.** **Don't you mean Winnebago? The next RV you stop just might be a rolling meth laboratory.** **Page 3.**

A molecular biologist has come up with a new way to isolate fingerprints from tricky surfaces. **Page 3.**

Another convicted felon in Los Angeles has recanted earlier testimony that sent three men to prison for life on murder charges. **Page 5.**

Forum: Why America needs the Police Corps to boost the number of educated police officers. **Page 8.**

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